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Ozark - St. Francis National Forests

General Report to the Public for 1990

General Report to the Public

A look at the Accomplishments and Programs affecting the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests.

Fiscal Year 1990

About the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests

Over 1.2 million acres of clear streams, trails, hardwood and pine timber, scenic vistas, valley fields, scenic highways, wildlife, lakes, and simple natural beauty make up the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests.

The majority of the Ozark National Forest is located north of the Arkansas River and was established by presidential proclamation on March 6, 1908, by President Theodore Roosevelt. The Ozark National Forest constituted the only protected body of hardwood timber in the country at that time.

Fifty-two years later, the St. Francis National Forest was established in the Delta Region of eastern Arkansas by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests are administered by a Forest Supervisor, seven District Rangers, and a Center Directer at the Cass Civilian Conservation Center. It is at the district level that most of the Forest Service employees work. They are responsible for carrying out the day-to-day management activities of the forest like recreation management, hunting and fishing, pine and hardwood timber management, wilderness use, grazing, watershed protection, and mineral use.

The people who work for the Forest Service are there to serve you. If you have any questions or comments feel free to call or write any of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests offices listed below:

Ozark-St. Francis National Forests
Supervisor's Office
P.O. Box 1008
Russellville, AR 72801
(501) 968-2354

Sylamore Ranger District
P.O. Box 1279
Mountain View, AR 72560
(501) 269-3228

Buffalo Ranger District
P.O. Box 427
Jasper, AR 72641
(501) 446-5122

Bayou Ranger District
Rt. 1 Box 36
Hector, AR 72843
(501) 284-3150

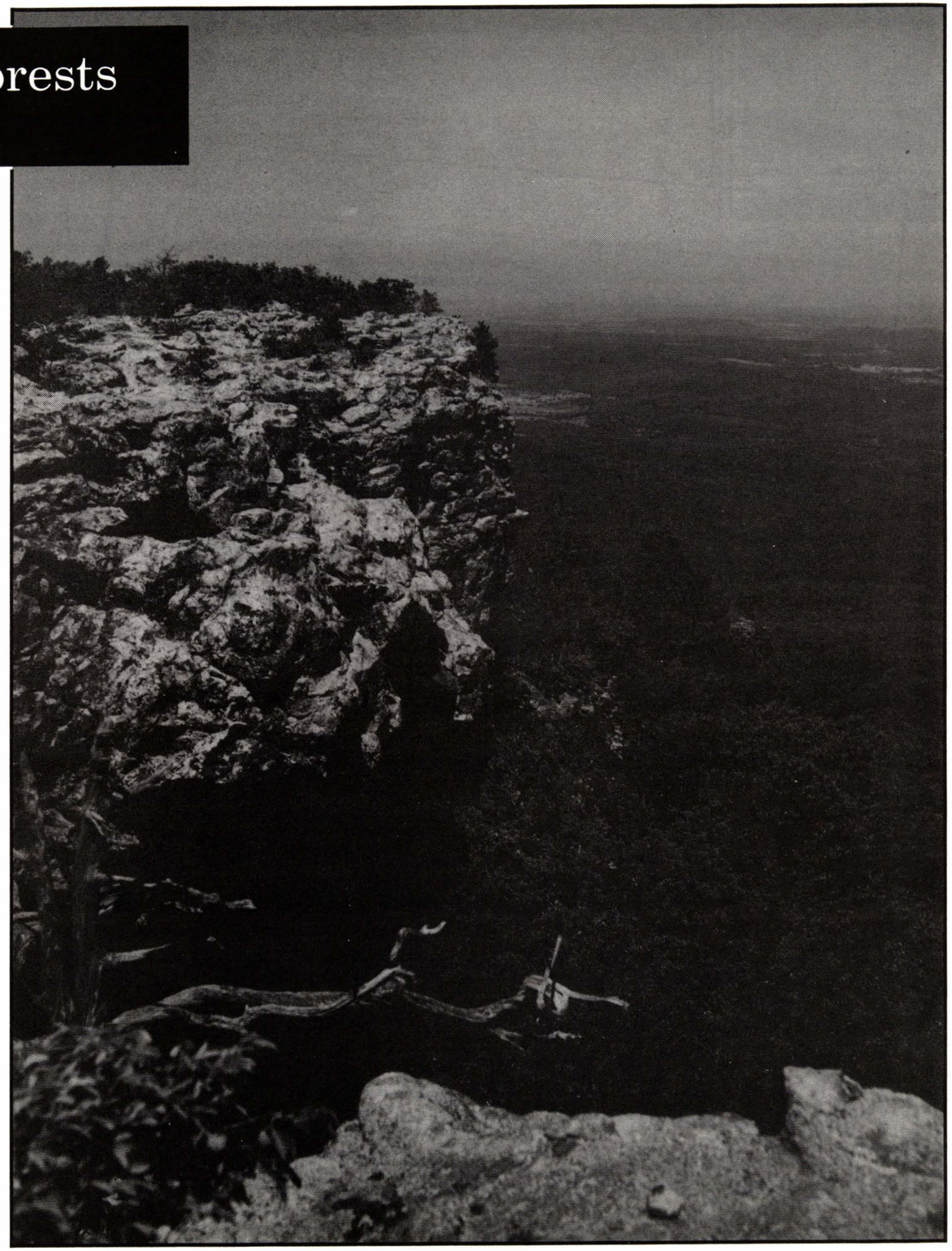
Pleasant Hill Ranger District
P.O. Box 190
Clarksville, AR 72830
(501) 754-2864

Boston Mountain Ranger District
P.O. Box 76
Ozark, AR 72949
(501) 667-2191

Magazine Ranger District
P.O. Box 511
Paris, AR 72853
(501) 963-3076

St. Francis Ranger District
Rt. 4 Box 14-A
Marianna, AR 72360
(501) 295-5278

Cass Job Corp Center
HC 63, Box 210
Ozark, AR 72949
(501) 667-3686



Forest Supervisor's Message

Dear Friends of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests:

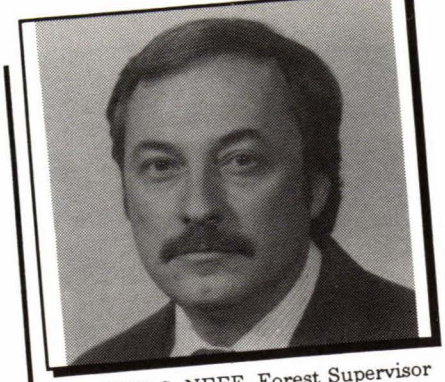
This second annual report to you, the "shareholders" of the national forest, covers a period of rapid change in Forest Management practices and general forest direction. This period also marks the end of 100 years of Federal Forestry in the United States.

Fiscal Year 1990 marks the completion of four years of managing the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests under the standards and guidelines of the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). During this time we have completed five amendments to the plan. The significance of these amendments, in my opinion, are in the capacity of the Forest Service to respond to public concerns. Admittedly, many changes in Forest Management practices are made only after lengthy and difficult negotiations with appellants to the plan. This process, however, tends to strengthen the plan and assists in responsible change. We hope to get better at it.

Last year, after three years of negotiations, an agreement was reached with the Arkansas Chapter of the Sierra Club, the Newton County Wildlife Association and the Wilderness Society. This agreement is being processed as Amendment 5 to the Forest Plan. When the process is complete, the provisions in the amendment will have the same standing as all other provisions in the Forest Plan. We have started implementing the changes resulting from this amendment. Major terms of this settlement agreement (Amendment 5) include:

- Reduced clearcutting in hardwood and pine.
- Increased uneven-aged management in pine.
- New guidelines for herbicide use on the Forest.
- Increased management of mixed hardwood/pine forests.
- More protection for Forest trails.
- Thorough inventory of all Forest Roads and a limit on new road construction.
- Increase water quality protection and monitoring.
- Indentification, protection, and study of proposed new special interest areas.

One of the best indications that the direction of Forest Service programs are changing can be found in the recommended 1990 Resource Planning Act Program. This is the pathway the Forest Service wants to travel into the `90s. While renewing the commitment to multiple-use management, the balance of multiple-use resources will be better rounded out and will be implemented with greater environmental sensitivity. Examples of changes are these four high-priority themes:



LYNN C. NEFF, Forest Supervisor

- Enhancing recreation, wildlife, and fisheries resources.
- Ensuring that commodity production is environmentally acceptable.
- Improving scientific knowledge about natural resources.
- Responding to global resource issues.

Each of these themes will emphasize the long term health, diversity and productivity of the land.

The change now occurring in National Forest Management will not substantially reduce commodity outputs. The role of the Forest Service in providing renewable natural resources for the nation will continue.

The notions of multiple use and sustained yield are expanding to a philosophy of keeping ecosystems and economies intact. It brings people who love the land--scientists, managers, educators, and just plain citizens together to strengthen both the scientific and social aspects of wise resource use. This is a fresh approach to stewardship of the land that we now call "New Perspectives". New perspectives means protecting the ability of land to sustain the diversity of life, including the diversity of human cultures and lifestyles.

We are working hard to understand what people want from their National Forests and are trying to make responsible changes which will contribute to a healthy environment and people's needs for natural resources.

Thank you for your continued interest in the activities of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests.

LYNN C. NEFF
Forest Supervisor

Resource Accomplishments:

Striking a Balance

When the first settlers arrived on American soil, forests covered nearly all the land from the eastern seaboard to the Great Plains. The forests seemed endless, and the needs for a new nation were great. Trees were cut to build homes, stores, ships, and countless other purposes. Because farmland was essential for existence, forests were burned to make room for crops.

Although a law was passed in 1807 to protect timber stands, it was virtually ignored. In 1891, Congress gave the President the power to establish forest reserves from the public domain to protect the remaining timber and to ensure a regular flow of water in the streams.

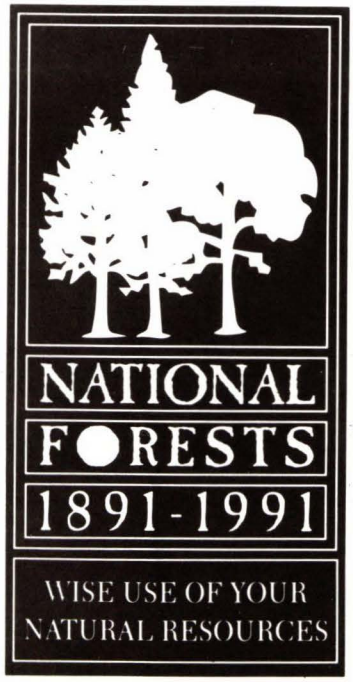
In 1991, our nation will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the National Forest System. More importantly, we will celebrate 100 years of natural resource stewardship...Conservation.

By celebrating the creation of the National Forest System and the conservation ideas it represents, the Forest Service will also be furthering its mission of fostering public appreciation and awareness of conservation.

Management of our National Forest System is a demanding and challenging job. Wildlife, recreation, timber, fisheries, water and air quality, minerals, and general natural beauty are among the many resources managed by the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests under the concept of Multiple Use. Multiple Use is a term used to describe the viewing of the forest from the standpoint of how its many resources fit together and how management of one resource affects the others.

The national forests and grasslands are among the few places where intensive efforts are being made to manage our natural resources in an economically efficent, environmentally safe, and socially responsible manner. Our national forests have proven to be an excellent use of our public lands.

Striking a balance among the various uses of the national forests takes careful planning, professsional decision making, and public participation and awareness.



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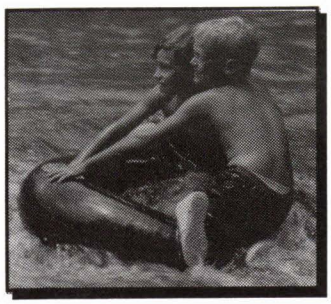
Recreation



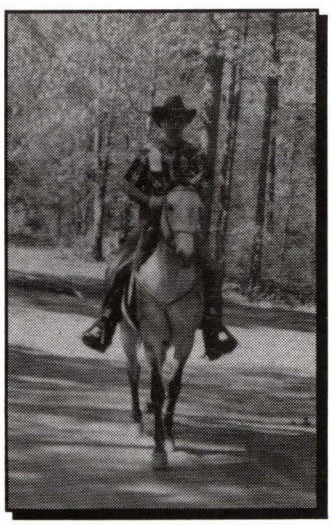
During 1990, many people visited the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests to enjoy its camping and picnic sites, swimming beaches, five designated wilderness areas, two levels of underground caverns, thousands of acres of lakes and streams, over 200 miles of trails and other recreational opportunities.

This Fiscal Year saw the beginning of several new initiatives which resulted in a banner year for recreation on the Forest. The following are some of these initiatives:

White Rock Cabins - In 1986 a volunteer organization, the Friends of White Rock, was formed to help restore the cabins and lodge located on White Rock Mountain. Three years later, the restoration work on the cabins has been completed. However, the lodge still has a few needed repairs like the replacement of the restroom tile and some plumbing.

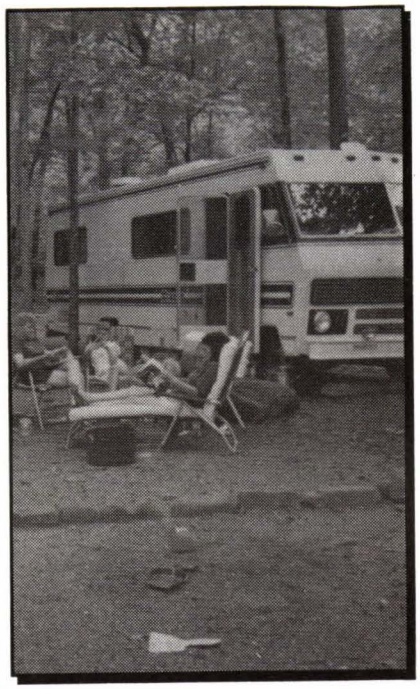
This project received Challenge Cost Share Funding during Fiscal Year 1990 and much of the work was accomplished by the Navy Reserve Mobile Construction Battalion #28 located in Fayetteville. This unit has been activated for operation Desert Storm so, volunteers will be needed to finish the last phases of rehabilitation work.

Spring Lake Special Use Permit - In 1990, Arkansas Tech University (ATU) finished a third successful year of administering the Spring Lake Recreation Area. The ATU Parks and Recreation Department provided training and employment for ATU students enrolled in the program. Through this program the students were able to increase the number of services available to visitors of the Spring Lake camping and day use area.



Mt. Magazine Development - The Arkansas Department of Parks received a three-year permit to develop an Environmental Impact Statement for a proposed state park on Mt. Magazine. As part of the Environmental Impact Statement an extensive study of the Mt. Magazine area will be done to determine what various levels of development would do to the mountain environment. If a development alternative is selected by the Department of Parks and Tourism, a 30-year Special Use Permit will be issued.

Scenic Byways - There are six nationally designated Scenic Byways on the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests. Dedications were held for two of the Byways in 1990, the Scenic 7 Byway (Arkansas Highway 7) in April and the Pig Trail Scenic Byway (Arkansas Highway 23) in October. These highways were designated as such because of the spectacular scenery that can be seen from these highways. To date, over 70 highways nationwide have been designated a National Forest Scenic Byway. The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests have more Scenic Byways located on it than any other forest in the Nation.



Wild and Scenic River Study - Thirteen rivers flowing through the Ozark National Forest were studied and six were recommended to be included into the National Wild and Scenic River System. The draft of the final study has been transmitted to the Office of Management and Budget for their review.

Ozark Interpretive Association - 1990 saw the expansion of retail outlets for the Ozark Interpretive Association with materials available in eighteen outlets on the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests. Gross sales for 1990 were 64% higher than 1989 sales. The Association reportedly has the largest selection of environmental education materials existing in the State of Arkansas.

Wilderness Management Plans - Five Wilderness Implementation Schedules were finalized in 1990 with the help of the Arkansas Wilderness Steering Committee and individual wilderness sub-committees. Each Wilderness area located on the Ozark National Forest now has a wilderness management trainee, a wilderness ranger, or wilderness manager/ranger working within each area.

Cultural Resources - The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests now employs four trained archeologists to accomplish the cultural resource inventory and management needed on the forest. One of the many accomplishments by our cultural resource section is the planning of a museum at Arkansas Tech University to house the collection of artifacts donated by Louis Gregorie. This is being done through a Challenge Cost Share partnership between ATU, Arkansas Archeological Survey, and Forest Service.

What is the Senior Community Service Employment Program?

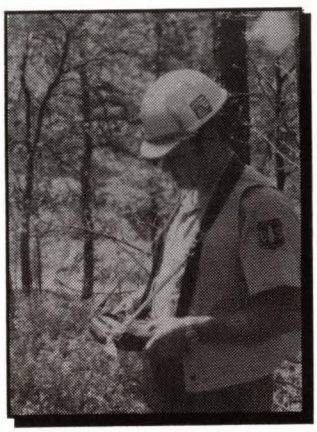
The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests currently has 51 participants in the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). Their duties vary from clerical filing, typing and computer input to assisting in property line maintenance projects, woodworking, trail construction, ground maintenance and painting.

The participants in the SCSEP are a vital resource. Their knowledge and experience are invaluable and they are a great asset to our organization.

The SCSEP was established by the Department of Labor to foster and promote useful part-time or temporary work opportunities in community service activities for low income persons who are age 55 or older. Participants gain work experience and job skills while working on projects that provide needed services or improve the physical or social environment of their communities.

The U.S. Forest Service is the only Federal agency currently granted SCSEP National Sponsor status by the Department of Labor. The Forest Service employs most of the enrollees at the Ranger District Level performing work on Federal lands and waters.

Timber



The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests contain over 1.2 million acres of federally owned land. About one third of the Ozark-St. Francis is covered by pine forests and mixed species forests in which pines are the dominant vegetation. Hardwoods dominate the remaining two thirds of the land. About ten percent of the forest is older than eighty years old, eighty percent of the forest is between forty and eighty years old, and ten percent is younger than age forty.

Of the total acres in the forest, 744,200 acres (65%) are considered suitable for timber management activities. The application of good timber management practices (e.g., removal of diseased, insect-infested, mature and overcrowded trees) benefits these timbered acres and maintains a healthy forest.

Forest management activities are designed to protect watersheds, provide habitat for wildlife, and give variety to the landscape while providing raw material for local industry. In addition, timber harvested from the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests -- which in Fiscal Year 1990 totaled 57.6 million board feet, valued at $4,680,317--stimulates the economy and provides employment and support for county school and road programs. Twenty-five percent of the total timber revenue, $1,133,181 for Fiscal Year 1990, was added to other forest revenues to be distributed to local government for road and school programs.

During Fiscal Year 1990, twenty-one (21) administrative appeals were filed on project level decisions relating to timber management activities. At the writing of this report, appeals continue to be filed against timber management activities on the Forest and appear to be one of the major challenges in accomplishing land management objectives.

Employment and Income Account

The Employment, Income, and Program Level account estimates the value of the timber sale program in terms of local jobs created and income produced. Employment generated by the 1990 timber program provided 453 local jobs and generated income of $ 9,370,000. In addition, the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest employed about 50 people full time in addition to seasonal and contract workers in the timber program. Salaries for employees and payment to local contractors represent approximately two million in income to the surrounding area.

25% Returns

25% Returns: What Does This Mean to You?

The Payment Act of 1908 established the practice of making 25% Return Payments to the counties that contain National Forest lands, grasslands, or land utilization projects.

Each year the Forest Service calculates the total amount of revenues collected for the use of national forest, grasslands, and land utilization projects for timber sales, grazing, recreation/special uses, minerals, and land uses. Twenty-five percent of this total is then paid back to the states. (See Appendix C for total breakdown of revenue collected on the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests).

The state treasurer is responsible for dividing this payment proportionally amoung the counties that contain National Forest lands to be used specifically for public schools and roads.

25% Returns to Arkansas
Fiscal Year 1990

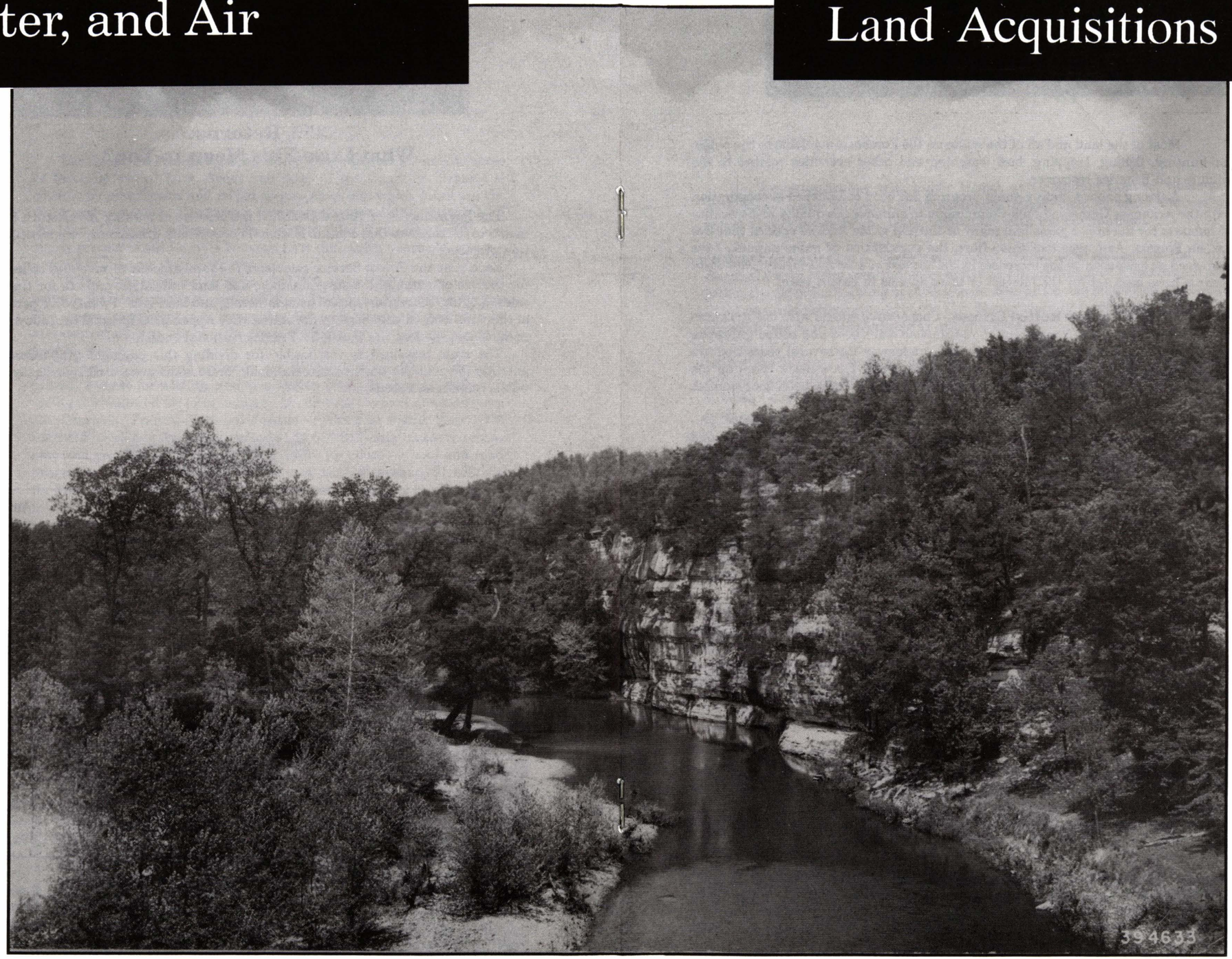
Forest/County	Acres	Amount
Ozark National Forest:		
--Baxter	63,222	$ 89,663.28
--Benton	8,197	$ 11,625.22
--Conway	6,969	$ 9,883.64
--Crawford	85,316	$ 120,997.63
--Franklin	103,884	$ 147,331.31
--Johnson	176,710	$ 250,615.26
--Logan	67,492	$ 95,719.12
--Madison	47,814	$ 67,811.20
--Marion	3,320	$ 4,708.52
--Newton	197,215	$ 279,696.04
--Pope	183,095	$ 259,670.65
--Searcy	31,123	$ 44,139.54
--Stone	61,508	$ 87,232.43
--Van Buren	31,499	$ 44,672.80
--Washington	23,195	$ 32,895.82
--Yell	32,520	$ 46,120.82
Ozark Total	**1,123,079**	**$ 1,592,783.28**
St. Francis National Forest:		
--Lee	11,488	$ 63,160.22
--Phillips	9,489	$ 52,169.86
St. Francis Total	**20,977**	**$ 115,330.08**

Soil , Water, and Air

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests are committed to using sound practices that maintain or enhance soil productivity and water quality on the forests. We follow the State-defined guidelines called Best Management Practices to reduce the amount of non-point source water pollution and soil erosion.

This year, monitoring was done in nine harvested timber stands and field reviews were done on many other projects as well. This indicates that Best Management Practices were effective in preventing soil erosion; monitoring of lakes, rivers, and streams showed no obvious decrease in the quality of the water. Field Reviews have revealed some projects where watershed values may not have been adequately considered or the effects were not adequately documented. Action has been taken to correct these problems.

Three thousand acres of soil and water inventory was completed. Watershed improvements were completed on 28 acres and watershed improvement maintenance was completed on 52 acres.



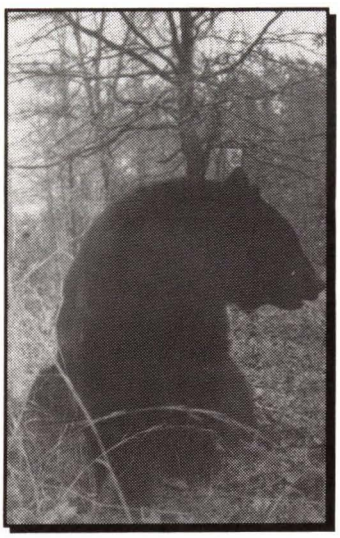
Land Acquisitions

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests has an active land adjustment program that includes both exhanging and purchasing land.

The first priority in land adjustment is to use the land exchange program but many landowners are not interested in exchanging land with the Forest Service. All purchases are from willing sellers who desire to sell their property to the Forest Service for the use and enjoyment of the public. Emphasis is being placed on obtaining Wilderness inholdings, recreation composite, rare and endangered species, and sensitive watershed protection tracts.

In 1990, we purchased 425 acres and optioned another 1,140 acres which will be reported as accomplished in 1991. These acquisitions include two wilderness tracts (Leatherwood and Richland Creek), two recreation composite tracts, one rare and endangered species tract and four watershed protection tracts. We will continue our emphasis on purchasing tracts that are desirable for public use in 1991.

Wildlife and Fisheries

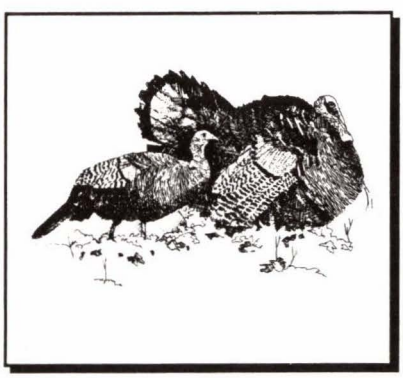


Most of the land and all of the water on the Forests is available to the public for hunting, fishing, trapping, bird watching and other activities related to the wildlife and fisheries resources.

A strong habitat improvement program has been established in cooperation with the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission to enhance the quality and quantity of habitats for the major game and many of the non-game wildlife species that live on the Forests. As a result of this effort, the populations of game animals have increased as evidenced by the increases in the harvest of deer and turkey. New state records have been set for the harvest of these species in recent years.

Black Bear and Ruffed Grouse - Cooperative efforts with the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission to re-establish black bear and ruffed grouse on the Ozark National Forest have been underway for several years and are apparently successful. There are approximately 1,000 black bears on the Ozark National Forest and broods of ruffed grouse have been documented.

Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive Species - Aggressive programs for the enhancement and protection of endangered, threatened and sensitive species habitats have been developed and are being implemented on all the Ranger Districts. The sensitive species list has been updated in cooperation with the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission. A botanist has been hired by the Forests to provide expertise in the identification and management of the sensitive plants. Guidelines are being developed for the management of sensitive species which are intended to promote the well being of the species that are identified as sensitive. Representatives from the Forest are members of the state Protection Planning Committee which oversees the preservation of state imperiled resources.



Walk-In Turkey Hunting Areas - Several walk-in turkey hunting areas were established during 1990 in cooperation with the National Wild Turkey Federation. The purpose of these areas is to give hunters a diversity of hunting situations, provide protection from disturbance for nesting turkeys and to provide focal points for intense habitat improvement work for wild turkeys.

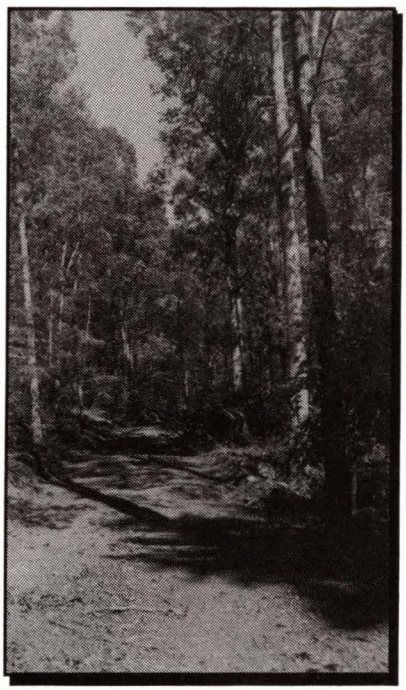
Bird Count - The Bayou Ranger District in cooperation with the National Audubon Society hosted a Christmas bird count in 1990. Twelve observers, both Forest Service and non-Forest Service volunteers, spent a day on the District recording all of the birds they observed. A total of 33 hours were spent in the field. The day was foggy and damp, but the observers identified 54 species of birds and counted over 1,000 individual birds.

Agreements with Arkansas Tech University and the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission have been signed and will provide the Forests with formalized avenues for cooperating with these institutions in planning and implementing forest management activities relating to wildlife, fisheries and sensitive species management.

Facilities

Activities dealing with Public Health and Pollution Control, wastewater, solid waste, water storage and transmission, roads, utilities, and buildings were aimed at serving users and being compatible with the environment.

Office Construction - Newly constructed, leased office space for the Buffalo Ranger District office was completed and is now being occupied. A side benefit to this is that the old office building next door to the new office was remodeled and enlarged to house three sister agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), thus consolidating four USDA agencies into one area.



Office Addition - Construction of the Boston Mountain Ranger District office addition began this Fiscal Year. This is a project being done as part of the Cass Civilian Conservation Corps Vocational Skills Training program. Completion of the addition is scheduled for Fiscal Year 1993.

Building Inventory - A Facilities Master Plan for buildings located on the forest was completed. This consists of a photographic and data inventory of all the existing buildings and an evaluation of the future need for each building on the Forest.

Gate lift at Shores Lake Dam - Examination of the broken gate lifting mechanism for the Shores Lake Dam was completed and a contract was issued for the replacement parts and a new hydraulic lifting mechanism needed for the Dam. This project is scheduled for completion in Fiscal Year 1991.

Water Distribution System - The failed water distribution system for the St. Francis Ranger District Administrative Site was replaced with a new system that better serves the existing buildings and future additions.

Road Inventory - Field work is complete for the inventoring of existing woodsroads. Final mapping and entering of data into the computer is continuing. Of the 64 miles of road reconstructed or constructed in 1990, 28 miles are planned for closing after resource management activities are completed.

Cooperating State and Federal Agencies - Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department - Contract awarded for reconstruction and paving of 7.5 miles of the Push Mountain Road using Public Lands Highway and State Aid funding. This is the second stage of a 23.6 mile project to provide improved access across the National Forest from the Big Flat area northerly towards Mountain Home, the county seat of Baxter County.

Cooperating Counties - Project Agreements were made with six counties to cooperately improve roads or sections of roads of mutual interest to both the County and the Forest Service. These counties were Conway, Johnson, Logan, Newton, Pope, and Stone.

Job Corps

During calendar year 1990, 107 enrollees at Cass Civilian Conservation Center completed the Arkansas State GED requirements and over 200 enrollees met the center requirements for graduation.

Cass CCC is located 13 miles north of Ozark, Arkansas. Unlike our ranger districts, the center manages human resources not natural resources. It is administrated by the U.S. Forest Service and is funded by the Department of Labor. Young people, mainly disadvantaged, ages 16 to 21 are taught to read, write, and perform other basic educational skills needed to obtain a GED. They are also taught a trade before they graduate.

The trades offered by Cass CCC are welding, cooking, cement masonry, painting, bricklaying, carpentry, heavy equipment operation, and building maintenance.

Over the past year enrollees at Cass CCC have constructed two bath houses at Shores Lake, the building for Barnes Mountain Volunteer Fire Department, a two-bay garage at the Ozark High School, new sidewalks along downtown Ozark courthouse square, and a 4-unit apartment that provides housing for Center staff. Also, started in 1990 was the addition to the Boston Mountain Ranger District office.

In October 1990, the Cass CCC Academic Team placed third in a national competition held in Washington, DC. They competed against representatives from six regions across the nation. Subject areas in the competition included math, writing skills, literature, science, and social studies.

Monitoring and Evaluation Report

Summary

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forests annually monitor and evaluate programs and projects to determine whether these activities are meeting the management direction, the output objectives, and the management requrirement set by the Forest Plan.

Monitoring helps us to identify any Plan amendments that may be needed to improve resource management. It is an ongoing process that is documented in reviews by the Forest Integrated Resource Management Team, Forest Staff Officers, and District Rangers.

Evaluation of the monitoring results revealed that most of the Management Requirements were being followed and were effective in maintaining high quality resource management during Fiscal Year 1990. The report indicated a need to improve or modify some resource management requirements, improve compliance with some management requirements and to change a few monitoring requirements through a Plan Amendment.

Overall, implementation of the Forest Plan is on schedule. Good progress is being made toward supplying the goods and services (objectives) shown in the Forest Plan. Although some objectives were not met due to underfunding, actual accomplishments surpassed the funded activities in other instances (See Appendix A and B). The actual funding received in Fiscal Year 1990 is compared with the Forest Plan budget in the chart below.

If you would like a copy of the entire Monitoring and Evaluation Report contact the Planning Staff at the Supervisor's Office. The address is listed on page i of this report.

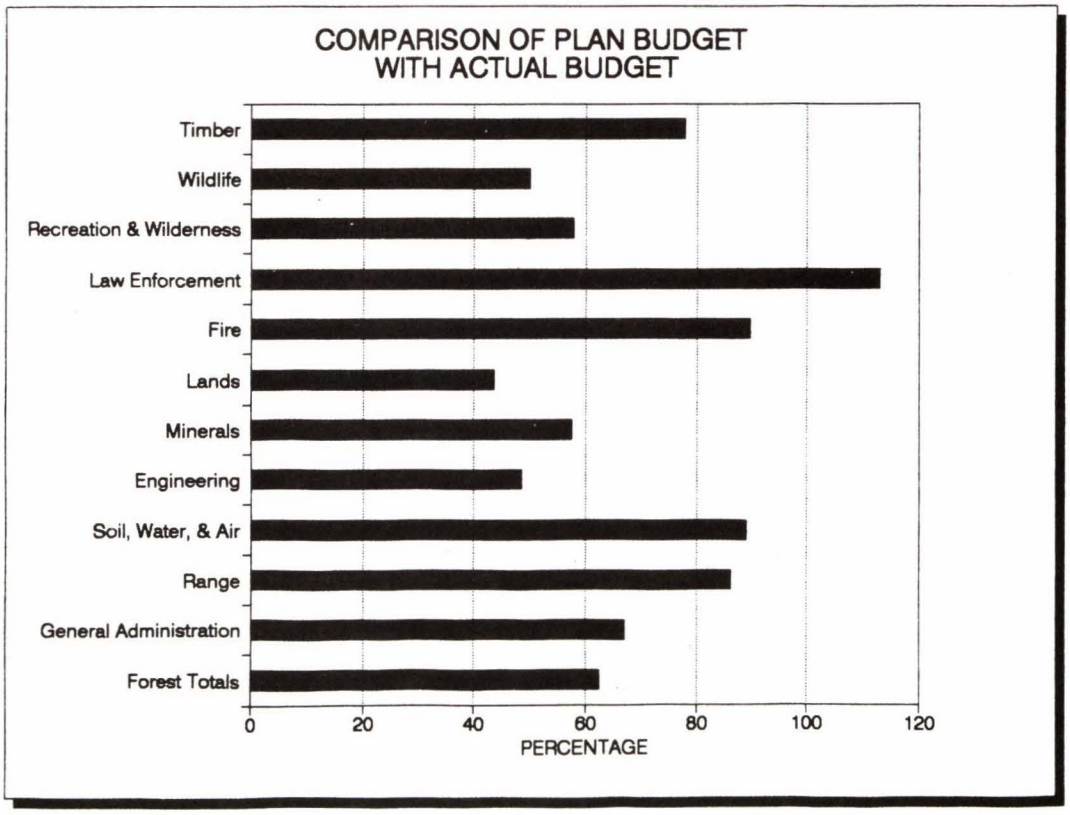


Figure 1. The actual Fiscal Year 1990 budget is expressed as a percentage of the budget level called for in the Forest Plan.

TSPIRS Report

Summary

If you would like a copy of the entire TSPIRS Report contact the Planning Staff at the Supervisor's Office. The address is listed on page i of this report.

The Timber Sale Program Information Reporting System (TSPIRS) is a system developed jointly by the General Accounting Office (GAO) and the Forest Service to provide an annual report of the costs, revenues, resource benefits and local community effects of the timber sale programs of the National Forest System.

Results of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest timber sale program in Fiscal Year 1990 include:

- Harvest of 57.6 million board feet of timber, valued at $4,680,317 from 9,814 acres, less than 1% of the total forest area. This compares to a harvest volume of 64.3 million board feet valued at $5,022,514 in Fiscal Year 1989.

- Revenues exceeded operating expenses by $1,190,269, compared to $1,536,393 in Fiscal Year 1989.

- Twenty-five percent of total revenues from timber ($1,133,181) was distributed to local governments for road and school programs. This is down somewhat from the $1,245,554 returned in Fiscal Year 1989.

- An estimated 453 jobs and $9,370,000 in income were generated in local communities as a result of the Timber Sale Program for 1990.

- Federal income taxes estimated at $1,405,000 are directly attributable to the 1990 Timber Sale Program.

- The present net value of projected future benefits and costs of timber management on 9,814 acres harvested during Fiscal Year is $11,276,000.

- Harvesting timber may also benefit other resource areas through enhanced wildlife habitat, opportunities to gather firewood and improved access for hunters, fishermen and other forest visitors.

- The timber sale program also helps to build and maintain a forest road system which provides access to protect the forest from fire, insect and disease attack.

A major objective of National Forest timber sale programs is to manage this renewable resource in a manner that will achieve a sustained yield of timber and other resource benefits without impairment to the land. It should also be noted that while both the cost and benefits, including revenues, are displayed in the Timber Sale Report, many of the costs displayed are land stewardship costs that would be incurred whether or not timber was sold or harvested.

Draft Amendment 5 to the Forest Plan, currently being finalized, will result in changes to some of the practices and harvest acres that are presently part of the Forest Plan objectives.

Revenues & Expenses

Timber Sales

Statement of Timber Sale Revenues and Expenses
Ozark-St. Francis National Forests
Period ending September 30, 1990
(In 1990 Dollars)

Account Description	Timber	Other	Personal	Total
REVENUE				
...Timber Sales	3,968,425	3,785	15,318	3,987,528
...Purch. Road Credits Est	598,993	--	--	598,993
...Associated Charges	93,796	--	--	93,796
...Interest and Penalties	--	--	--	--
Total Revenue	**4,661,214**	**3,785**	**15,318**	**4,680,317**
CONTROLLABLE EXPENSES				
...Sale Administration Exp.	325,609	--	28,414	354,023
...Sale Activity Pool Allow.	2,033,560	223	193,068	2,226,851
...Growth Actvty Pool Allow.	238,744	24	--	238,768
...Facilities Depreciation	146	--	--	146
...Timber Program Gen Admin.	612,081	67	58,112	670,260
Total Controllable Exp.	**3,210,140**	**314**	**279,594**	**3,490,048**
Gain/Loss Before Payments	1,451,074	3,471	-264,276	1,190,269
Payments to State	1,128,535	907	3,739	1,133,181
Net Gain/Loss from Tmbr Sale	322,539	2,564	-268,015	57,088
Volume Harvested (MBF)	52,584	4	4,991	57,579

TSPIRS Economic Account

The Economic Account provides an estimate of future benefits and costs associated with the current year's timber harvest. Also displayed are the positive and negative effects anticipated for wildlife due to the timber management program. Many species of wildlife, including most game species, benefit from appropriate manipulation of habitat through timber management. Mitigating measures are provided to enhance other species or to reduce adverse effects.

Economic Account
Ozark-St. Francis National Forests
Period ending September 30, 1990

Present Value of Benefits	in thousands of 1990 $'s
Positive Effects	
--Timber	$8,962
--(Revenue from Source & App. of Funds Wks.)	4,680
--Roads	0
--Recreation	48
--Wildlife/Fisheries	4,339
--Grazing	0
--Other	0
Total	**18,029**
Negative Effects	
--Timber	0
--Roads	0
--Recreation	0
--Wildlife/Fisheries	0
--Grazing	0
--Other	0
Total	**0**
Total Present Benefits (Positive less Negative)	$18,029

Present Value of Costs	in thousands of 1990 $
Timber	2,225
(Pooled costs from Source & App of Funds Wks.)	2,211
Roads	1,337
Recreation	0
Wildlife/Fisheries	680
Grazing	0
Other	0
Total	6,753

Present Value of Costs	in thousands of 1990 $
PRESENT NET VALUE	**11,276**

Appendix A

Actual Accomplishments Compared to Forest Plan Objectives (First four years under Plan)

Activities	Units	LRMP Obj.	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	% Plan
Recreation							
Use Administration	PAOT-D	na	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,210,000	--
Trail							
--Construction/Recons.	miles	98	12	12	7	27	59
--Maintanence	miles	na	103	157	173	229	--
Cultural Resources							
--Inventory	acres	120,000	4,829	5,843	12,418	19,832	36
--Evaluation	sites	na	1	1	2	15	--
Wilderness Admin.	PAOT-D	1,336,000	133,600	133,600	133,600	133,600	40
Wildlife and Fish							
Prescribed Burning	acres	8,000	2,067	2,683	2,473	1,368	107
Wildlife Opening Maint	acres	2,090	0	64	65	81	10
Food Plot Maintenance	acres	240	10	40	49	76	73
Wildlife Opening Dvlp.	acres	260	20	40	157	249	179
Food Plot Development	acres	60	10	13	20	890	156
Wildlife Stand Impr.	acres	1,080	43	67	0	0	10
Seeding and Planting	acres	200	15	22	324	390	376
Pond Construction	struc	320	48	64	69	64	77
Fish Cover Development	struc	100	100	10	26	108	244
Pond Fertilization	acres	1,200	50	10	84	169	26
Range							
Prescribed Burning	acres	20,000	363	0	0	643	5
Bush Hogging	acres	20,000	0	35	1,130	170*	6
Fertilization	acres	10,000	0	0	640	1,286*	19
Seeding	acres	10,000	0	0	60	107*	1
Fencing	miles	70	0	0	0	0	0
Pond Construction	struc	100	0	0	5	3	8
Corral Construction	struc	20	0	0	0	0	0

(Continued on next page)

Activities	Units	LRMP Obj.	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	% Plan
Timber							
Timber Sales Offered	MBF	675,000	62,100	60,300	67,200	50,100	36
Reforestation							
--Hardwood	acres	22,000	3,100	2,000	2,074	1,447	39
--Pine	acres	30,900***	3,146	4,167	2,621	2,798	41
TSI							
--Hardwood	acres	16,000***	2,630	1,254	1,813	1,526	45
--Pine	acres	68,800***	5,526	5,358	3,429	1,850	23
Cutting Practices							
--Hdwood Clearcutting	acres	11,000***	1,954	2,696	1,767	813	66
--Pine Clearcutting	acres	16,100***	2,504	2,251	2,173	790	48
--Pine Seedtree	acres	8,200***	910	239	913	874	36
--Hardwood Shelterwood	acres	4,000***	0	65	166	132	9
--Pine Shelterwood	acres	3,600	0	0	0	0	0
--Hwood Group Select**	acres	7,000	20	30	118	75	3
--Pine Single Tree Sel	acres	18,000	0	0	0	0	0
--Pine Thinning	acres	51,000***	4,893	3,306	3,433	5,973	35
--Hardwood Thinning	acres	13,000	258	1,579	778	1,307	30
Exam. & Prescription	acres	1,100,000	102,000	99,004	59,113	58,782	29
Soil and Water							
Watershed Improvements	acres	250	39	66	58	28	76
Watershed Maintenance	acres	1,280	83	73	102	52	24
Soil & Water Inventory	acres	na	12,900	3,900	29,800	3,000	--
Lands and Minerals							
Mineral Leases	leases	2,650	260	1,021	1,195	702	119
Land Acquisition	acres	4,400	0	823	1,480	425	62
Land Exchange	acres	8,000	240	259	313	302	14
Property Bound.Loction	miles	1,450	86	32	83	72	17
Landline Maintanence	miles	2,000	109	126	141	194	29
R of W Acquisition	number	na	18	29	25	14	--
Road Work							
Reconstruction/Const.	miles	785	51	75	73	64	34
Fuel Treatment							
Prescribed Burning	acres	50,000	1,529	2,340	1,750	3,842	19

LRMP Obj = Objectives set by the Forest Plan.
% Plan = % of Forest Plan objective accomplished to date.
POAT-D = People At One Time capacity times (X) the number of Days the recreation site is open.
Struc = Structures include wildlife ponds, duck boxes, and brush piles.
na = not assigned
MBF = Thousand Board Feet
R of W = Right of Way
* Accomplished by permittees with Forest Service assistance.
** Hardwood group selection acres reported represent an estimate of the portion of gross stand acres actually occupied by openings, ie. regenerated.
*** The LRMP Obj. column for timber has changed this year to reflect the rates contained in Amendment 5 of the Forest Plan. The changed figures were determined by calculating four years at the original Forest Plan rate plus six years at the rates contained in Amendment 5.

Appendix B

Forest Plan Objectives Backlogged Due to Underfunding

Activity	Units	Backlog
Recreation		
Canoe Access	areas	1
Cultural Resource Survey Sample	acres	5,797
Group Picnic Site	area	1
Swim Site	area	1
Water System	each	1
Flush Toilets	each	2
Wildlife and Fish		
Maintenance of wildlife openings	acres	450*
Range		
Pond Construction	structures	27*
Timber		
Examination and Prescription	acres	121,101
Soil, Water, and Air		
Watershed Maintenance	acres	202
Lands		
Property Boundary Location	miles	273
Landline Maintenance	miles	230
Fuel Treatment		
Prescribed Burning	acres	10,539

*the numbers are approximate

Appendix C

1990 Economic Summary

Activity	Expenses	Receipts
Timber	3,490,048 *	4,680,317 *
Wildlife	792,000	0
Recreation & Wilderness	2,137,000	518,506
Fire	676,000	0
Lands	485,000	74,300
Minerals	139,000	1,687,567
Engineering	2,904,000	0
Soil, Water & Air	282,100	0
Range	126,000	19,356
Planning	85,000	0
General Administration	1,627,000	0

* Timber expenses and receipts are from TSPIRS (see Appendix E), an accrualaccounting system designed to match timber sale expenses to revenues. Expenses for other activities represnet final budget allocations for Fiscal Year 1990. Receipts for other activities represnet user fees and receipts from sale of Forest products other than timber during Fiscal Year 1990.

Your Comments Needed

The basic management unit for recordkeeping and planning on the national forests is a compartment. Each year, we prepare compartment prescriptions for about one-tenth of the compartments on each forest. These prescriptions are the primary tool for carrying out our management activities. You are invited to obtain additional information on specific compartment prescriptions and plan implementation by contacting the Forest Supervisor's Office or the District Offices listed on page i of this report. We welcome your comments.

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March 1991